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If our friends who taxor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they publication with to have rejected articles rature must be sill cases send stamps for that purposs.

Legislature and Charter.

The Charter does not go into effect until January of next year, and if any serious trouble is found with it during the first month or so, amendments correct-

ing them can be made." This apology for the inconsiderate adoption of the amendments to the Greater New York Charter is put forward by Mr. JOTHAM P. ALLDS, the Republican leader in the

It is a miserable excuse for unwise legis-

In the first place, if the proposed amendments to the Charter are necessary, why, we should like to know, is their operation to

be postponed until the year 1902? In the second place, why does not the Legislature perfect the measure now, if it is imperfect—as certainly seems to be the case -instead of devolving that labor upon its successor next year? What are State Senators and Assemblymen elected for? Why should they rush home in the early springtime when there is work for the Legislature to do in Albany? It is not a matter of any importance that the Legislature should adjourn at a particular date. It is not escential to the welfare of the Republican party that the session should be short rather than long; but it is of the very first importance that the work done by the Legislature and, at the present juncture, by this Legislature shall be of a character to commend itself to the people of the State of New York-Republicans, Democrate and Independents when they are called upon in the next political campaign to determine whether the party now in power deserves to stay there.

The Scheme to Secure Court Patronage.

From the first establishment or imposition of the collateral inheritance or transfer tax in this State until 1900 the power of appointing the appraisers of this tax was vested in the Surrogates of the various counties, but for some reason or other not specifically disclosed but readily surmised, last year the Legislature took away this patronage from the Surrogates of three counties, New York, Kings and Erie, and vested in the State Comptroller the power of appointment, while it left the Surrogates of other counties throughout the State untouched. This law of 1900 provides that the State Comptroller shall appoint and may at pleasure remove not to exceed five persons in the county of New York. two persons in the county of Kings and one person in the county of Erie to act as

What was the practical result? It was the immediate selection of five Republican politicians and lawyers to act as such transfer appraisers in this county. The system and procedure has been of no benefit to the bar, and the old system under which the Surrogate had an unlimited power of selection worked quite as well as this new system, under which the appointees of the State Comptroiler receive a fixed salary of \$4,000 per annum.

The same tendency to take away from the courts of this city or county their old-time power of appointment has again been shown in a sinister and suspicious bill which is now being steadily forced through the Legislature. The proposed law to which we refer, is what is called the Referees' bill. It takes away from the Judges of the Supreme Court, from the Judges of the City Court and from the Surrogates the power of appointing referees and the power of selecting such referees from the bar at large. The new bill creates a monopoly of the referee business and provides that all the references in the Supreme Court or in the Surrogate's Court shall be sent to twenty lawyers, to be appointed by the Appellate Division of this Department, and that all references in the City Court shall be sent to twenty other standing referees, also to be appointed by the Appellate Division. The forty lawyers thus appointed are to hold office for ten years and are to enjoy a monopoly of all the referee business in this

We have the highest respect for the Judges of the Appellate Division, and we should be perfectly willing to have them appoint all the referees in this county, if they so desired; but there are several practical objections to the proposed scheme. The Judges of the Appellate Division exercise no original jurisdiction, save in exceptional instances. It is their function to hear and determine appeals only. They are somewhat above and removed from the atmosphere of the trial room and the ordinary details of litigation. They do not want patronage; they do not desire the power of appointment, nor do they wish to be subjected to the constant anpoyance of begging and solicitation for favors to which the Judges at Special Term are now subjected.

We do not speak by authority, but it is our conjecture that nothing is less desired by these higher Judges than the exercise of so invidious a power of selec- donkeys: each barrow carries from three homage, but usually study tends to intertion. What is immediately back of all hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds. fere with training and so the less important this we do not know, but any person of ordinary intelligence can see that the ulti- cheapness of labor and of food for both. There are "grinds" or "digs" who study. mate object desired is to secure for Re- man and beast, coal transported in this too often in a narrow way and for the publican politicians or Republican lawyers

a monopoly of the referee business. It may well be doubted whether this new bill is Constitutional, for the new Consti- quantities by the rich and by the public little exercise. There are the majestic tution in Article VI., section 2, provides that " No Justice of the Appellate Division shall exercise any of the powers of a Justice from the mines on the banks of the Yangtse, their muscles, and there are amiable young of the Supreme Court, other than those of and will, of course, bear conveyance in gentlemen who study just enough not to a Justice out of court, and those pertaining that way to much more considerable dis- lose their sheepskins and follow the perto the Appellate Division or to the hearing tances than by land. From what we have formances of the college athletes with and decision of motions submitted by con- here said, it is manifest that, in spite of the passionate enthusiasm.

sent of counsel." took effect on Jan. 1, 1895, the Justices of sumption of the mineral is as yet in its in- are beyond question but surely those qualthe Supreme Court of this county did have fancy in China. Nothing but the intro- ities were as evident in the Civil War, when the right to appoint referees, and this new duction of railroads and modern methods college athletics were in their infancy, as at bill thus specifically provides for the ex- of mining, concessions for which were any time since. Everything that tends to ercise by the Judges of the Appellate Disgranted to the so-called Pekin Syndicate | the growth of strength, courage and selfvision of a power then enjoyed by the Jus- in 1838, can bring it into general use.

But aside from the Constitutional ques- for these data, sums up his deductions as | we don't believe in that flerce and sometion, the scheme is indefensible, for it seeks follows: " In view of the fact that the coal times ungenerous rivalry, that mad desire tration of the Government.

to establish a standing body of favored few; and although it might well be that the Appeliate Division would select the best | increasing to such an extent that the sumen in the profession, it is quite certain premacy of England in the metal trades that the Republican leaders would never has already passed to the United States, willingly allow the court to exercise its and that in turn the time will doubtless own volition, and to select, for instance, come, within a few hundred years at most, eighteen Democratic lawyers and two when the American coal measures will Republicans, if the party lines happened thus to be drawn. The whole proposition is wrong. If the leaders insist on jamthus to be drawn. The whole proposition avoid the inference that the supremacy in ming it through the Legislature they will coal measures and iron deposits of which deserve condemnation.

The Independence.

Yesterday THE SUN published the sail cian of the Lawson yacht Independence, the constructive features of her hull having been given by the Scientific American last month. The boat is officially revealed. therefore, in respect to everything except her actual qualities as a sailer.

The result of this exhibition is that the Boston youth who has made her, Mr. CROWN-INSHIELD, commands the highest admiration for the genius which conceived and the technical accomplishment that has executed a yacht design of the first class. His ambition has been sustained by practical ability. He has designed a yacht of sail power surpassing by far that of any predecessor, and the consequent mistrust that he has created in the minds of various experts seems to be answered with fairly

satisfactory assurance. Of course the question is will the boat stand the strain her tremendous spread of canvas is to put upon her? Will she endure the fearful pounding of the sea that must felt by that unequalled overhang of bow and stern? Will she hold together? The general opinion, doubtless, will be that she will be found in all parts strong enough: and as to that we understand that her builders have no misgiving whatsoever.

The figures given yesterday show how immense her sail pressure will be. We know how every new yacht in the last ten years has been a sensation in the matter of increase of sail spread over that borne by her predecessors. The Vigilant ap palled the oldest salts with her 11,272 square feet of canvas. But the Defender added 600 to that. The Columbia rose to 13,135. ut here is a craft that is to carry 14.611. He must be a self-confident builder who can promise to hold it all without half sinking his yacht with the weight of rigging. The Independence, nevertheless, will look more like a cobweb than a fish net.

Undoubtedly under the conditions she is specially built for, a strong wind and a level sea, she will be a flyer. She will probably be dangerous in any weather that does not break her in two, and she fills the mind with new wonder as to how in sail area the Herreshoff boat in Bristol will compare with her.

In China's Coal Lies China's Future. It is generally acknowledged that the sceptre of universal ascendancy, if not of universal empire, will ultimately belong to the country which shall contain and utilize the last and greatest deposits of coal. There seems to be no doubt that this country will be China, though whether the Middle Kingdom will be eventually dominated by white men or yellow men, is a different question. Touching this matter some interesting information will be found in the new edition of Gen. JAMES H. WILSON'S exhaustive work on the Celestial Empire.

Gen. WILSON concurs with the Baron von

RICHTHOFEN in averring that coal is found in nearly all the Chinese provinces except those lying in the Great Plain, and that the extent of the workable coal beds and the antity of the mineral contained in them. cannot be paralleled in any other part of the world. Both anthracite and bituminous coal abound, and all qualities are exemplified, from the best Lehigh to the poorest lignite. As yet, however, the measures are not extensively or systematically worked, although some have been opened in the hills near Pekin and also in Shansi (the next province to Chihit) from the time of MARCO POLO. There are now several mines operated in the interior. notably one in Kaiping, about eighty miles east-northeast from Tientsin, at the edge of the plain and the foot of the hills. This mine has an excellent plant, consisting of houses, shafts, hoisting and pumping engines, compressors and a well-constructed standard-gauge railroad, connecting it with the Peiho River and with the cities of Tientsin and Pekin on the one side and with Shanhaikwan and Newchwang on the other. The controlling company has constructed extensive buildings for the accommodation of a school of engineering and mining, and, although its business is conducted in a wasteful manner, it is said to have earned and paid handsome dividends from the time when it was opened for traffic. Another coal mine was opened several years ago near Hankow, and fur- the chief trouble with college athletics is nished with a foreign plant by the Viceroy CHANG CHI-TUNG. The coal is said to be of a first-rate quality. This mine is now worked in connection with the furnaces and steel mills at Hankow

The coal from the hills near Pekin is a good anthracite, but the measures are said to be too thin for extensive working with foreign plant and appliances. The coal of southern Shansi, on the other hand, is not train himself. He takes his athletics easily. only the finest anthracite, but exists in The self-control and self-abnegation are thick beds of great extent. There are at limited to a few heroes. Their rewards present, however, only the most primitive are great, but we could wish that their facilities for turning the mineral to account. privations were shared by a larger number It is hauled in wheelbarrows to the Hohangho, and transported to Kaifungfu and out of the way to describe a great many other points further down the river in considerable quantities. It is also distributed athletic, but enthusiastic about athletics. throughout the surrounding country for several hundred miles in wheelbarrows, dents who stand high in the list of athletic each of which is directed by a man between glories. The names of some of these the handles, and hauled by one or two double firsts, so to speak, receive due It is obvious that, notwithstanding the duty or pleasure has to go to the wall. way for any considerable distance becomes special purpose of passing examinations a costly luxury, entirely beyond the reach rather than of broadening the mind, and of the common people. It is used in small are inclined to take none or far too

great abundance of coal, and the cheap-And certainly when the new Constitution ness with which it can be mined, the con-

measures of the United Kingdom are becoming exhausted, and the cost of coal is also become exhausted, we cannot well the metal trades will pass on to China, the are commonly believed to be the most extensive and the most enduring in the

The Automobile Bill.

The amendment to the Highway law known as the Automobile bill, except for the speed regulation (eight miles in cities. &c., fifteen miles in less built-up neighborhoods) removes these vehicles from any control by any jurisdiction, county, city, town or departmental. While we have been the advocates of the automobile on the square issue of whether it should be admitted to the parks at all, we regard as wholly worthy of consideration the view put forward on behalf of park administrations that no type of vehicle entering their domains should be absolutely beyond their control. Some power of regulation should be left to them.

There are rules and regulations governing all other driving, riding and even walking. Why should an automobile driver be put on a plane by himself above and beyond 23y other user of the parks? Many of these machines are certainly objectionable from the park standpoint. Their use is an infringement on the rights of every one else in the park if they are notsy, foul ameliing, ugly looking or dangerous.

Some of them, with visible or foul smelling exhaust, machinery which roars and rattles and stews, whether the wagon is going ahead or not, combine all of these objections. There ought to be some power somewhere to regulate this matter. The automobilists are as apt to have cranks and unreasonable persons in their ranks as any other class of people, and no such group of individuals can safely be left to be a law unto them-

Probably not fifty individuals would be shut out of the parks by any reasonable restriction, while the parks might be made unsafe and objectionable to thousands upon thousands by the lack of such restrictions.

College Athletics and Book Learning.

Prof. GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY Of Columbia University, a scholar and poet of distinction, delighted one of his classes the other day by lecturing on athletics instead of English literature. He said that the college man is trained so much in books that he is inclined to overestimate the value of book learning, although his future success will be the result of " personal genius" rather than of books; that "college life breeds patriotism and loyalty, and devotion to athletics furnishes the readlest expression of this spirit;" that athletics bring power, self-control and the habit of attending to small matters; that "it is perhaps easier to study as far as the strain upon character is concerned than to train for athletics," and that "the athlete has to learn to keep a steady nerve and maintain external calm in victory and defeat."

These are propositions of varying degrees of plausibility, and we suppose that most of them could be attacked or defended successfully according to the state of mind of the jury. The Devil's Advocate might say that the average college man is not fed with intellectual life to any alarming extent. His intellectual possessions at the meagre. Of the great books and literatures of the world, of its history, of the ways and manners of thought of past ages, of the best intellectual product of his own age, how much does he know? As a rule he has not even skimmed the surface of any literature. He is a clean-cut, hearty fellow, who has associated with a lot of pleasant fellows, acquired a number of means of polite diversion and easy sport, acted. danced, edited or written for the college papers, had a finger in making or "staging a play or comic opera, golfed, tennised photographed, done many agreeable and probably few vicious things, fleeted the time carelessly as they did in the golden world. The amount of book learning he has wont hurt him. He reads novels and the sporting papers. He will not study hard until he takes up a profession. He will not work hard until he goes into business

Dean Briggs of Harvard says that the football men and other athletes do well in business and are preferred on account of the discipline to which they have been subjected, to the fellows who have been better at their books. This is natural enough and we hope that the business colleges have made a note of it. But, in our view, that the actual athletic class is so small relatively. Almost every student has or professes to have a tremendous interest in athletics, subscribes liberally to athletic funds, if he has "the price" and often when he hasn't; yells damnably at college games; but he takes his hard exercise mostly by proxy. The easy-going correct young fellow finds it too much work to of their associates. It would not be far undergraduates as neither book-learned nor

To be sure, there are painstaking stupicked athletes, the gods of the college Coal is also sent to market by water world, who have enough to do to build

The patriotism and loyalty of college men, outside of a few liver-laden cranks, command is to be encouraged; and we tices of the Sip eme Court sitting in court. Gen. Wilson, to whom we are indebted believe heartily in college athletics. But

for victory, that spirit of pettifogging. that intemperate hullabaloo over a success and that childish grief after a defeat that show themselves too often in intercollegiate athletics. The coilege athlete has not learned that " external calm in victory and defeat " which Prof. WOODBERRY rightly regards as necessary. Where is the external calm of those carsmen, base ball players and football men who boohoo like babies when they are beaten? Where is the external calm of the young maniacs who celebrate an athletic victory by defling a statue or rioting in the street? The college athletes need external and internal calm. They and the great mass of undergraduates need to set smaller store on

victory. We hope to see athletics and book learning more generally diffused in the college world instead of being sporadic and spotty

The retirement of WILLIAM WATSON GOODwin, Eliot professor of Greek literature, on attaining his seventieth year, removes from active service in Harvard University the last professor who held office before the coming of President ELIOT. Prof. JAMES MILLS PRINCE and Prof. SHALER, it is true, obtained their professorships in the year that saw President ELIOT's election and a few other members of the present faculty were then instructors. But Prof. Goodwin had sat for ten years in a faculty that ruled the college with greater authority than President or Corporation, and he knew all the traditions of that older time. In the old barbaric days before professors and undergraduates fraternized at afternoon teas, when students knew Prof. CHILD only as Stubby" and Prof Cooks as "Joby" and Prof Lovering as "Joey" and Prof. Bowers as "Fanny" and Dr. PEABODY as "Old Pebo" and Tutor EVERETT as "Piggy." Prof. Goodwin's appellative was "Slimy," a tribute to the devious tortuousness of the Greek dialectics in which he was steeped. The students came to look on Greek literature as a curious series of "centos" constructed from the examples in the professor's "Greek Moods and Tenses," a work which the shrewder among them found an admirable "pony" in preparing their translations. They had a tralition that he had read every word written in Greek and probably were not far wrong. Prof. Goodwin has occupied his chair for forty-two years. Long ago he was recognized abroad as well as in this country as the foremost Greek scholer in America and his translation of PLUTARCH's " Morais" has shown him to be as great a master of English as he is of Greek May his name as rofessor emeritus adorn the Harvard catalogue for many years to come.

The Unknown as an Object of Reverence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to my friend, Mr. Moneure Conway, let me say that I have not here the means of reference, but I hardly think I can be mistaken n believing that Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his ontroversy with Mr. Frederic Harrison, recognized the Unknown as an object of reverence, though of course not of worship. Unless reverence is incompatible with science, there would be nothing in this at all at variance with Mr. Herbert Spencer's position as a philosopher of the scientific GOLDWIN SMITH.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the letter of Moncure D. Conway in to-day's Sun, and in support of Prof. Goldwin Smith's assertion that Herbert Spencer recognizes the Unknown as an object of reverence. I submit the following extract from page 93, "First Principles" (sixth edi-

The choice is rather between personality and omething that may be higher. Is it not possible that there is a mode of being as much transcending Inelligence and Will as these transcend mechanical

Doubtless we are totally unable to imagine any such higher mode of being. But this is not a reason for questioning its existence; it is rather the reverse. we not seen how utterly unable our minds are nderlies all phenomena. Is it not proved that we fail because of the incompetency of the Conditioned to grasp the "neonditioned". Does it not follow that the Ultimate Cause cannot in any respect be conceived because it is in every respect greater than can be concrived' And may we not rightly refrain from assigning to it any attributes whatever, on the ground that such attributes, derived as they must be from our own natures, are not elevations but degra-

This sounds very much like reverence. WILLIAM H. LATNO, Jr.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Tom Johnson as a Candidate. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tom Johnson's chances for the Presidency are all right. If nominated he would poll more votes than any other Democrat, Populist or Mugwump. He would make a good President, too. He's honest and he's got sense. And it wouldn't be a bad thing for this country, either, to have a President who by virtue of birth and adoption could hug the South with one arm and the North with the other without danger of getting slapped. Tom may have a freckle or two; but the single tax theory is too puny as yet to cut much ice in any respect; while free tradewell, there are about as many noses on lowtariff men as on protectionists when you

come to count 'em. I bet ten dollars a few years ago that Johnson would one day be President, and I should like mighty well to see that money.

There are one or two things, however, that make me distrust Tom. He says he is a Kentuckian, yet he doesn't drink or play poker. And in a contest some years ago at a church fair in Louisville between a camel and a Kentuckian to see which could go and a Kentuckian to see which could go longer without water Tom took the part of the Kentuckian and the camel won. This the Kentuckian and the camel won. It is the would surely poll a large but him, but he would surely poll a large EAST ORANGE, N J. April 10

Opening the Rand Mine A few mines on the Witwatersrand are to be r

opened. The output of gold will be small at first and may be many months before the enterprises at Johannesburg are in full swing again The misfortunes of Johannesburg while the war was waging hetly could hardly have been more co piete if it had been laid in ashes. A city of 100,000 nhabitants was suddenly reduced to 15,000. Homes and property were abandoned by nearly all the white mhabitants. Thousands of men, thrown out of em ployment, enlisted in the colonial army. Their ives and children were scattered through the en lonial towns, if they were not able to return to Eng land, and many were dependent upon public or pri-vate charity. In 1898 the Transvani produced more gold than any other country in the world. The re-

sult of the war was to reduce the output of South

African gold \$65,000,000 in a year. The reopening of the mines has involved some problems not very easy of solution. The pay of miners, for example, is larger than that of the on a) troops, many of whom are Johannesburg miners. Lord Kitchener has stipulated that the workmen in the mines shall receive no more money than is paid o the colonial troops and that the balance of their pay shall go into the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of these colonial soldiers. In this way it is expected to allay discontent among miners who are still retained in the military service

Lord Kitchener also hesitated to sanction the repening of the mines at all. The Boers still in the held, even if they had lost hopes of regaining the in dependence of their country, derived a certain satisfaction from the idea that they prevented a resump-tion of work on the Rand. It was thought by the British authorities that if some of the mines were reopened and then were closed again on account of renewed disturbances the effect would be worse thanprolonged idleness.

The new Government sees its way clear, at last, to authorize the resumption of mining on a small scale; but Johannesburg will not resume her old position among the gold producers till gueralla warfare ceases to interfere with industries and prevent civil adminis-

BLUNDER ON THE LOGAN MONUMENT. tions Historical Scene Depicted on the

WARRINGTON, April 11 Somebody is responsible for a blunder in the design of the equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan. unveiled in this city with in pressive cere monles last Tuesday. The discovery ta the monument essays to perpetuate a fiel tious historical scene is the talk of the toy a

and as public money was used in paraparent for the monument an investigation by Congress may follow. A bronze tablet on the east side of the high granite pedestal

Congress may follow. A bronze tablet on the east side of the high granite pedestal purports to commemorate the picture in the United States Senate when Gen. Logan took the oath of office as a Senator from Illinois. The bronze figures, almost life size, of the group participating in the proceeding are apparently intended to be portraits of Chester A. Arthur, who is shown in the act of swearing in the new Senator and flanking the two central figures on either side, Senators Shelby M. Cullom, Roscoe Conkling, William M. Evarts, Oliver P. Morton, Daniel W. Voorhees, John F. Miller (of California) and Allen G. Thurman.

The official records show that the oath of office as a Senator was first administered to Gen. Logan on March 4, 1871. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana was at that time Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate and Messrs. Evarts, Voorhees, Miller and Cullom had not become members of the body. The oath was administered to Gen. Logan the second time on March 18, 1879. William A. Wheeler of New York was then Vice-President, Oliver P. Morton ("the war Governor" of Indiana) was dead, Cullom was Governor of Illinois and Voorhees and Miller had not yet been elected. When Logan was sworn in for the third and last time, March 4, 1885, Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana was Vice-President and President of the Senate, Conkling was dead and Thurman's term had expired on that day at noon and before the ceremony of swearing in the new Senators took place.

The tablet represents the presiding officer who administered the oath as a tail man, with puffy side whiskers. Colfax wore a beard and Wheeler's face was smooth shaven. Hendricks was not tall and straight, but he had little patches of whiskers below his ears. This has led to the suggestion that perhaps it was he and not Arthur the designers of the monument had in mind. This theory is destroyed, however, by the fact that when Hendricks came into office Thurman went out and Conkling had been out nearly four years. The interesting question being discuss

Christian Science Against Marriage TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No doubt the marriage of Mr. Carol Norton will seriously discredit him with Christain Scientists, unless it shall be made to them | potteries. to appear to be a formal affair only. Real marriage is frowned upon by the singular personality, who is the so-called "Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science," who claims to be, and is by many thousands of people believed to be, in literal fact the woman clothed with the sun referred to in the twelfth chapter of Revelations and in all her powers and attributes to be the equal of Jesus. In fact, Mrs Eddy has modestly claimed to be just a little superior to Jesus, in that she is feminine and inconsistent as it may seem, has experienced marriage. in that she is feminine and inconsistent as it may seem, has experienced marriage
Marriage Mrs. Eddy has no doubt experienced—certainly three, probably four and, there is some reason for believing, even five times. But, be that as it may, the pastor emeritus of the First Church of Christ Scientist and President of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College radically disapproves of marriage; and the almost total infertility of marriages in Christian Science attests the kind of marriage, if any, Mrs. Eddy would have her followers observe.

Here in Boston the writer personally knows of marriages of Christian Scientists deliberately entered into with the express stipulation and agreement that the relation should be purely spiritual and that children should not be expected, unless spiritually begotten.

be purely spiritual and that children should not be expected, unless spiritually begotten.

Mrs. Eddy's treatment of this subject is designedly vague and ambiguous. The old lady is exceedingly clever in so expressing herself upon doubtful subjects as to provide a retreat from an unpopular position by the assumption of metaphor and by pretended misconstructions of language, she did not "dream" could be miscunderstood. Nevertheless she has definitely committed herself to disapproval of marriage. In her "Miscellaneous Writings," published

in 1807, she said, (page 288):
"Is marriage nearer right than cellbacy? "Human knowledge inculcates that it is, while Science indicates that it is not."
And again on page 298 of the same work, These words of Saint Matthew have special

These words of Saint Matthew have special application to Christian Scientists, namely: 'It is not good to marry.'

And again on page 286 she says.

To abolish marriage at this period and maintain morality and generation would put ingenuity to ludicrous shifts; yet this is possible in Science, although it is to-day problematic.'

mrs. Eddy and her leading supporters roblematic. Mrs. Eddy and her leading supporters are to-day exhibiting a decided disposition to hedge upon this phase of her inspired eachings; but she and they cannot escape from her own unmistable utterances. teachings; but she and they cannot escape from her own unmistakable utterances, which she and they have declared, and still declare, to be the voice of God.

BOSTON, April 10.

JAMES RUSHTON.

Some Democratic Harmonies " For honest Thomas Jefferson Likewise for Andrew Jackson And David Bennett Hill. With men like these before me To show me where I'm at. I'm safe in my assertion: I am a Democrat." David Bennett Hill.

"I represent a party Whose principles are those That make its reputation As fragrant as the ros With Croker and the Tiger To teach me where I'm at. By Jove, there's no mistaking I am a Democrat" Robert A. Van Wyck. Mayor of New York City.

Former Mayor of Elmira, N. Y.

" As single tax exponent. I take a foremost stand And I am also Ruler In Three-cent Fairyland. With plain Tomjohnsonism To show me where I m at It cannot be disputed. I am a Democrat " Tom Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

"I love my party truly. Its chief I want to be I do unto my neighbors As they do unto me This Golden Rule of action Will keep me where I'm at And therefore I am certain I am a Democrat." Samuel Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio

"I've got there, Men and Brethren My party's great renown Is such that many persons Have said I own the town It isn't true, but merely I know where I am at, And knowing this is knowing I am a Democrat." Carter Harrison,

Mayor of Chicago, fil "Ob. Matchless Leader, hear me. Your cause is still my own. And we are still a-hustling To seat you on your throne With such a lofty purpose And principle as that, I am a Democrat.

"Mine is a golden platform. I know no other kind. And running on that ticket. I could not fall behind. With noble David Francis Who dares dispute my statement I am a Democrat" Rolls Wells.

Mayor of St. Louis, M.

Mayor of Indianapolis, Ind.

Your squabbling is in vain. The only way to triumph Is getting on my train. The Populistic Greenback Is always where I'm a And, brethren, by that token. I am a Democrat." James B. Weaver

W. J. 14

Mayor of Des Moines, Iowa. On the side: Jackson Say, Tom, what's un Jefferson-Give it up. Never touched me

"Go to, ye varying factions

PROVIDENCE.

Quite unassuming and entirely sincere, is little exhibition of industrial art, the first held at Providence, should have a strong nfluence in its own city and has its lesson the organizers of similar affairs else-

It is significant that it had its inception in the brain of a business man and has been carried to a successful issue by the cooperation of laymen and artists. Nothing at the start could have been more calculated to start could have been more calculated to compel attention and create interest in the locality; demonstrating that the artistic improvement of those industries which admit of it is of real concern to the layman; affecting him in two ways, by adding beauty to his home and by furthering the development of American commerce. Generally, it has been left to the artists and those who write these points. upon art matters to advocate these points. and the public have lent a listless ear, half suspecting that they had some private ends to serve. Custom has dulled our sense to the vulgarity of display of the commonplace routine of repetition and the shifty rather than honest workmanship in the average products of commerce; while the rapid expansion of our manufactures has obscured the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to us annually and still further inroads on our commerce threatened by the competition of France, Germany and Engsand in the industries essentially artistic. So it is a notable circumstance when laymen start an exhibition for the purpose of arousting interest in a matter so charged with consect u-noes, and the business man's capacity has been fruitful in another direction. One has never seen an exhibition more thoroughly organized or of more practical value. A long way back in last fall, committees of laymen and artists were formed, each to supervise some one department. Hence there is no sign of haphazardness, still less of any tendency to crowd the galleries with exhibits regardless of their merit. The field has been gone over carefully and a very fair representation secured, both of individual craftsmen and of those firms which are trying to raise the artistic standard of their outputs. Among these are Charles Scribner's Sons, the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company and the Rookwood, Grueby and Merrimao potteries.

The choice examples of the binder's art, exhibited by the above named publishers, were largely from English or Parts binderies but included also the work of Bradstreet of this city and 6tto Zahn of Memphis. From the house of Tiffany are several specimens of metal work in lamp and electric fittings and sixteen pieces of the Favrile glass. This ware is continually presenting surprises and on this occasion one's interest was particularly aroused by two vases with a reddish brown ground upon which is a varied ornament of a duil metallic character; most effect. land in the industries essentially artistic So it is a notable circumstance when laymen

brown ground upon which is a varied ornament of a dull metallic character; most effective pieces. The Rookwood Pottery demonstrates its continual search for new motives, always with an eye to form as well as to the refinement of color, glaze and ornament Among their artists is a Japanese, K. Shirayamadani, who decorates the vase with applied metal, in these cases using the motives a recent visit to the pottery at Cincinnati the present writer was shown some specimens of this "applied metal" work which scarcely seemed satisfactory; the metal and pottery not having been brought into convincing relation, but in the present examples there is no such feeling of incongruity. With an exquisite sense of appropriateness, esof a dragon and of crabs and seaweed. During ially Japanese, the artist has so regulated the form of the ornament to its surface and little tedious: the lustreless surface, repetition of ornament and the general character Yet there are one or two examples here of great beauty; the green surface patterned somewhat like a frosted pane of glass, bold designs of foliage growing out of it and flashes here and there of vivid green or cream color, emphasizing a stalk or stem of a leaf Merrimae Pottery of Newburyport, Mass, has a certain affinity to Grueby in its mottled greens, but these are overlaid with glaze, gaining thereby a more stalwart character and moreover the range of color includes blue, brownish green and pink; in one notable instance a pink golden lustre over a ground of mottled green. There is an interesting exhibit of decorated pottery from the pottery school at Newcombe College, New Orleans: an array of the curious conceits, sometimes with beautiful effects of has capitulated. color, of George E. Ohr, Biloxi, Miss., and several specimens from Charles Volkmar's pottery at Corona, L. I., the most effective being some that were splashed with green

but distinguished display of jewelry is made | watching for. New Haven, Conn., April 9. by F. Walter Laurence of this city; pins, rings and brooches, relying not solely upon the value of the gems, but upon inventiveness of much hand-wrought metal work that the craftsman either from lack of skill or a desire to swing as far as possible from the product of commerce, exhibits a rudeness of design and workmanship. Whatever the reason, it is out of spirit with modern strivings after perfection, and is about as reasonable as if a man in his desire to get close to nature should insist upon eating with his fingers.

There are several examples in this exhibition of much hand-wrought metal work that the of formless, inchoate design; crude worktherefore, a pleasure to note such a mingling of refined feeling and perfected skill as appears in a silver ladle and some ivory carving by Percy J Callowhill of Providence. He can rival the trade in "finish" and gives to his work the individual touch of the artist, while the use to which the object is to be put has been thoroughly considered. Excellence of technology is an analysis of the providence of technology in the providence of technology is an analysis of the providence of the

from perfection would be as grateful as it is riage certificate. NEW YORK, April 10. in the ornament on a Greek vase; an evidence that the artist was working from impulse rather than from habit Notwithstanding that this tray is the work of a man trying to find personal expression in the moments of his leisure from business, he cannot emanhas imposed upon him. There is a sermon in which is the English of the Greek Dunamis.

Space will not permit a detailed reference to the needlework, woodcarving or many other branches of industry represented here but a summary of one's impression is that the work in all departments is very genuine. exhibition are honesty and sanity. Neither faddism nor superficiality is represented, nor the unwholesomeness of L'art nouseau.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION IN PAULTS IN MANILA POSTAL SERVICE. Inspector Lawshe Reports an Unsatisfac-

tory Condition of Things. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The Secretary of War has informed the Postmaster-Gener ! of the receipt of information from Mania that the accounts of the postal service in the Philippines have been inspected and found an unsuisfactory condition. He also explained that a number of clerus had been as igned to the work of going over the accounts a d if possible to a i ust them. The announcement comes in the nature of a surprise, since Gover ment officials have all along

pine postal service, according to a state-ment received at the War Department, cov-ered the period from May 1, 1899, to June 39, 1909. This inspection was made by Major S. C. Mills of the Inspector General's De-partment and his report was to the effect that the service was in excellent condition.

Widows' Anti-Marriage Society. From the Minneapolis Times.

There is a Widows' Protective League at South St. Louis, with a rather odd purposethe prevention of marriages. The fact that the members have all had experience in matrimony might lead one to infer that they had found the dual existence an unpleasant one.

The Arisona Forum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire My occupation is that of a commercial traveler, and I visit all of the Eastern cities of any note several times a year, spending considerable time in both New York and Boston. I ride on the street cars a great deal and whenever I am not handlcapped by barrage not remember of a single instance where this courtesy has not been rewarded by a very gracious and grace

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEL Would you mind telling Arizona that there are many womanly preserved a companionship of tone that the | women, whom he might learn to know as such in harmony of effect is complete. It has been their homes They are not in boarding houses. remarked and with some justice that Grueby | making chance acquaintances, or perhaps in the making chance acquaintances, or perhaps in the bottery, seen in considerable quantity, is a little tedious; the lustreless surface, repetition of ornament and the general character of extreme reticence proving monotonous. Yet there are one or two examples here of great beauty; the green surface patterned somewhat like a frosted pane of glass, bold designs of foliage growing out of it and the great beauty in the green or cream the somewhat have and there of vivid green or cream the somewhat have and there of vivid green or cream the somewhat have and there of vivid green or cream the somewhat have and there of vivid green or cream the somewhat have and there of vivid green or cream the somewhat have and there of vivid green or cream the somewhat have and there of vivid green or cream the somewhat have all the intellectual companionship of humanity.

ALBANY, N. Y. April 8. ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ster I read "Arizona's" first letter in THE SUN with some satisfaction, first because I believe that he was in some degree correct in the position he took concerning the fair sex, and second because I am from Arizona and love the Territory, and felt that only a chap from Arizona would be brave enough to publish such sentiments to the world. I took a certain fendish satisfaction in reading the letter to my wife in the evening: I may add that I had my attention called to the letters from indignant females published on succeeding days, but I still believed in "Arizona" and felt that he could stand an avalanche of such attacks without weakening. degree correct in the position he took concerning the

Imagine my surprise this morning to find that he Imagine my surprise has captivisted.

I am convinced now that he never saw Arizona: he is a crab or crawfish. However, if he wants a wise there are innumerable girls in Brooklyn who will have him, and I know several; they will make him over like a last summer's dress, turning the goods, trimming with their own ideas, and in the end making something out of him so different from what he thinks he is that his own cat and dog will not know him. He is the plastic gentleman they are all waiting and watching for.

TUCSON.

To "Artiona," in THE SUN of 9th and over date 7th inst. DRAR SIR: Assuming as I do, that you are genu of design and beauty of workmanship in the line and true to yourself and not trying to humbug setting It is a hindrance to the appreciation | me and the rest of my sex. I venture to direct your attention to the straightout exposure of your utte

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-See: Since manship and an affected primitiveness of "Arizona's" first letter appeared I have been interested treating the metal which makes it appear initiand in the replies thereto, and his letter this morneither coarse or tinlike in its triviality. It is, ing. As a business woman, going back and forth every day on the Broadway cars. I have noticed many of the very things which aroused "Arlzona's" indigna-

thoroughly considered Excellence of technique, again, is the distinguishing characteristic of Charles H Barr's work. Everything is fashloned with the ingenuity and skill of an accomplished craftsman, one, too, who has a pleasing versatility of imagination, though some of his designs may be criticised as relying too much upon the curved line, ignoring the value of contrast and reonforcement obtained by introduction of the rectilineal.

Among other exhibitors, whose names should be remembered in connection with metal work, are Miss Ellen R. Waite of Chicago, Percy Bail of Providence and Miss Charlotte Howell Busk of this city. An engraved sliver tray by Henry F. W. Westermann, one of the employees of the Gorham Company, is interasting in several ways. It is a brilliant example of the chaser's art, but the very perfection of technique, uniformly presented, detracts from its personal quality. To err is human," as the Latin grammar has it, and iust a little deviation from perfection would be as grateful as it is to the organization of the man of the Peace to the the mariage extification. New York, April 10. NEW MEXICO

When talking with Mr. J. B. Alexander, the author cipate himself from the fetters which business | which reigns in all things should be the Dynamic Dynamis stands in its relation to all animal forms and mineral and vegetable formations as the sile cause of their combinations, endowments and eluttons. Every form and formation is one with the Dynamis as regards material, but not as regar power. The forms and formations are subjects the Dynamis; the Dynamis is the absolute ruler in The general characteristics of the whole in other words, the Dynamis is universal, potential matter, the great womb out of which all things born, the parent of all forms and conditions the author of all births, careers and destinion.